

FIG. 1A

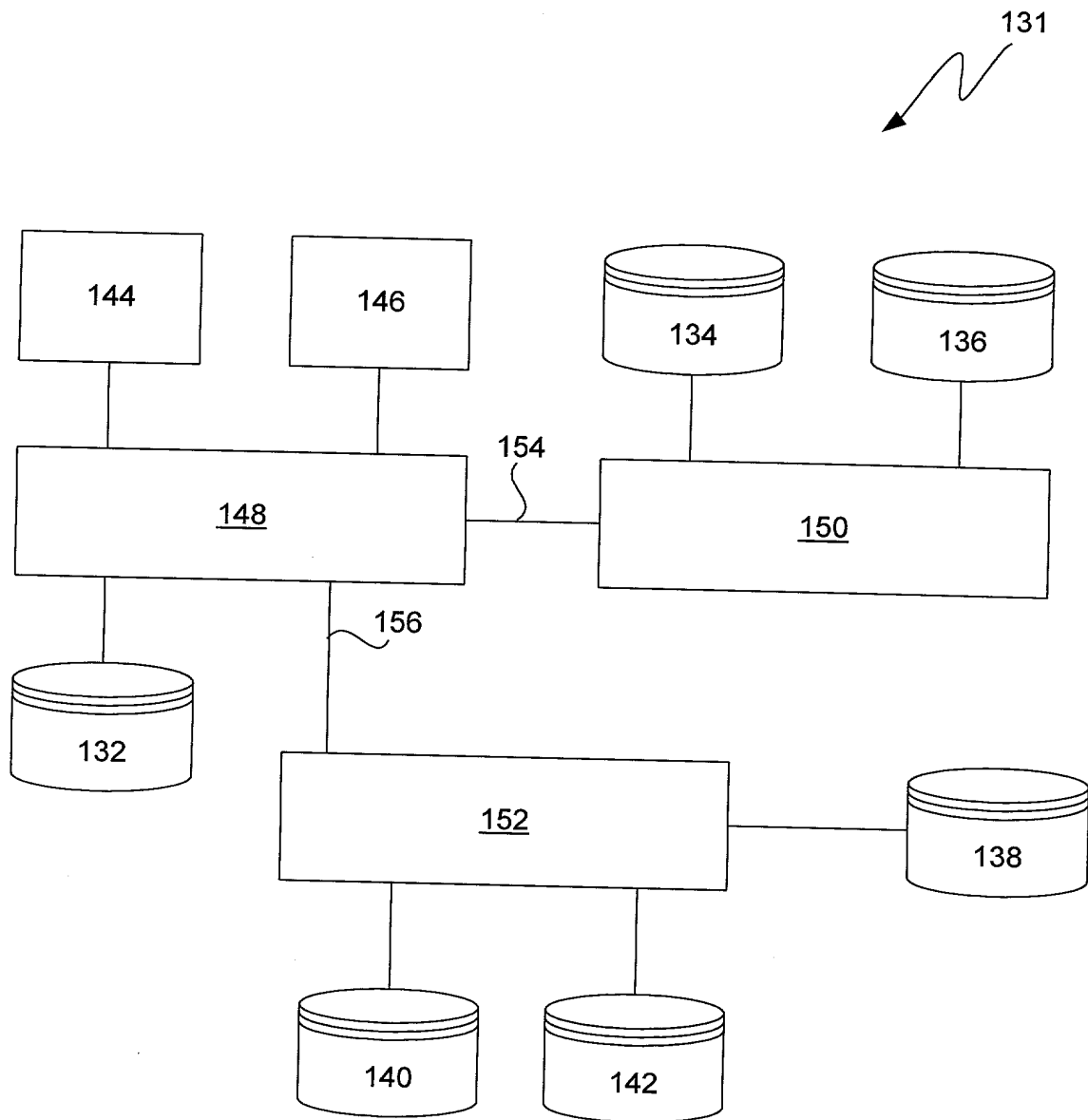


FIG. 1B

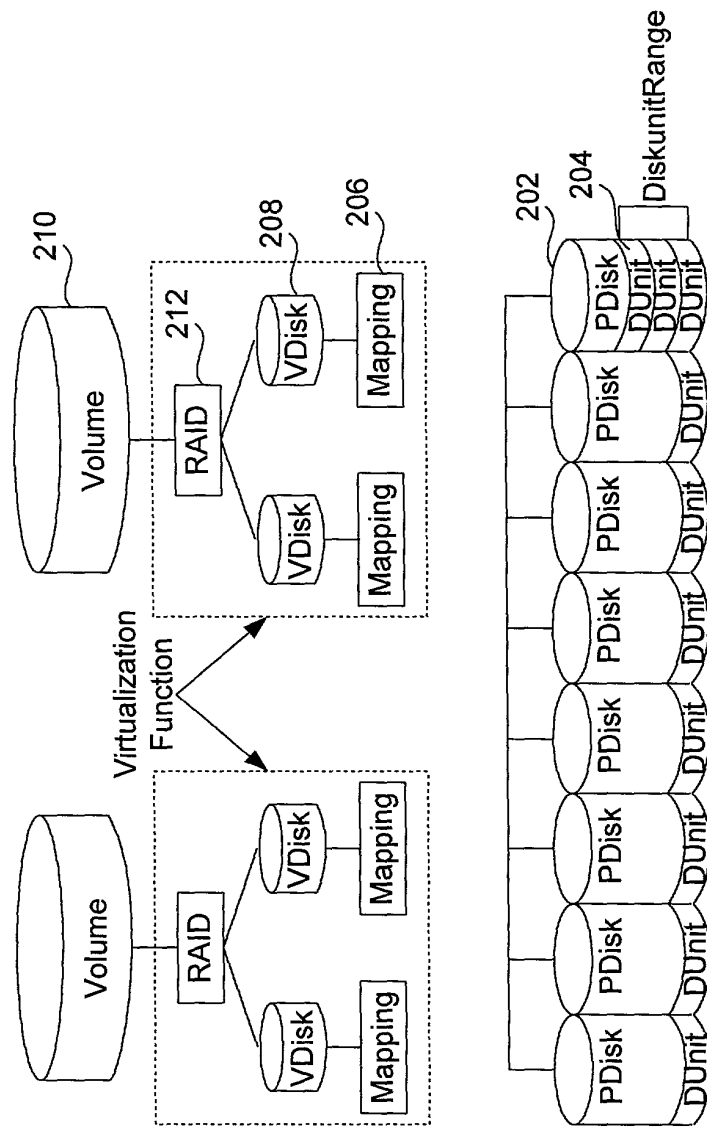


FIG. 2

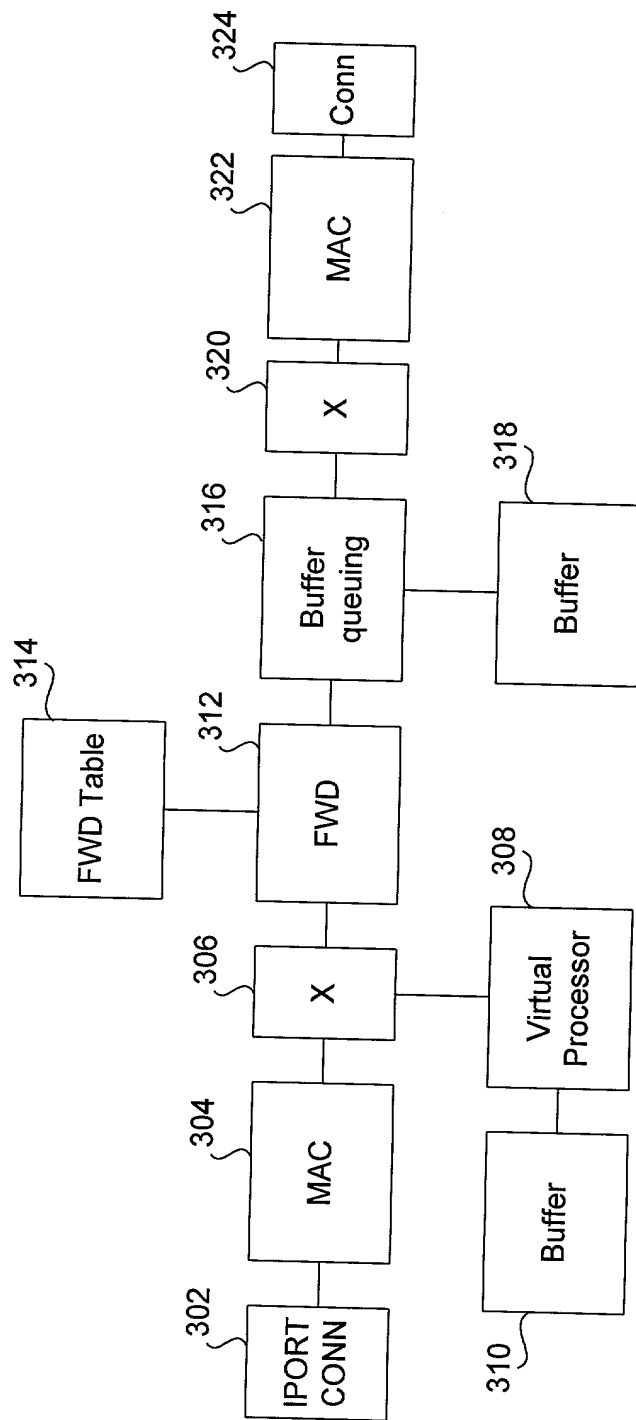


FIG. 3A

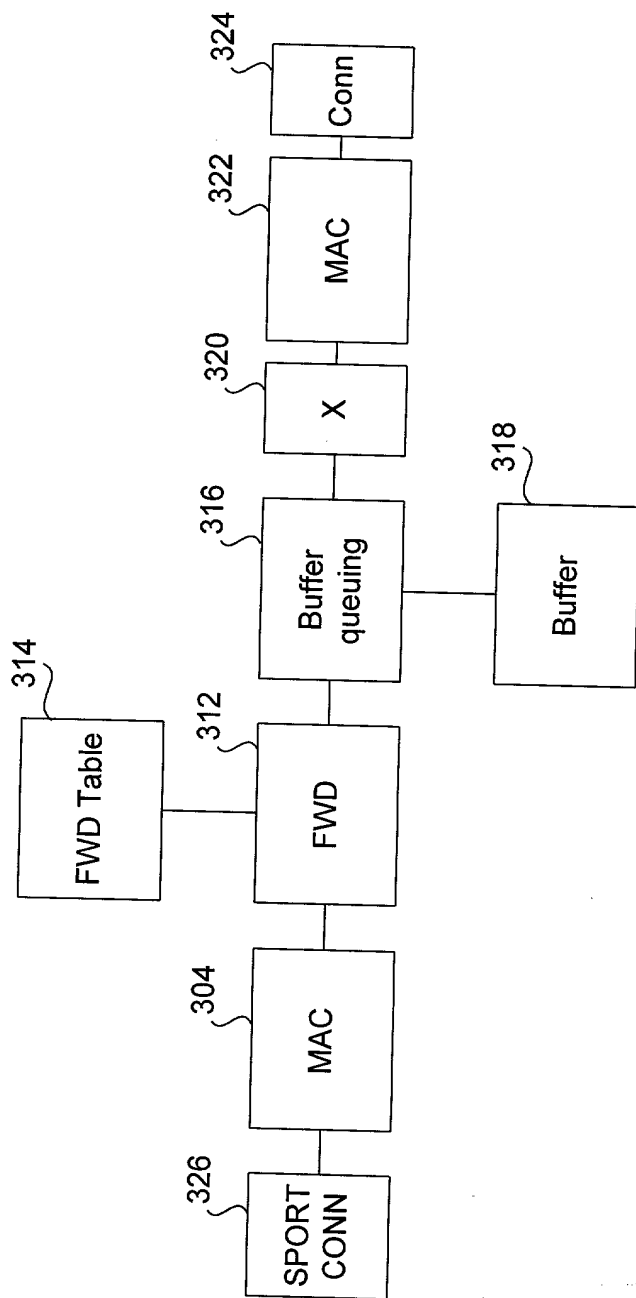


FIG. 3B

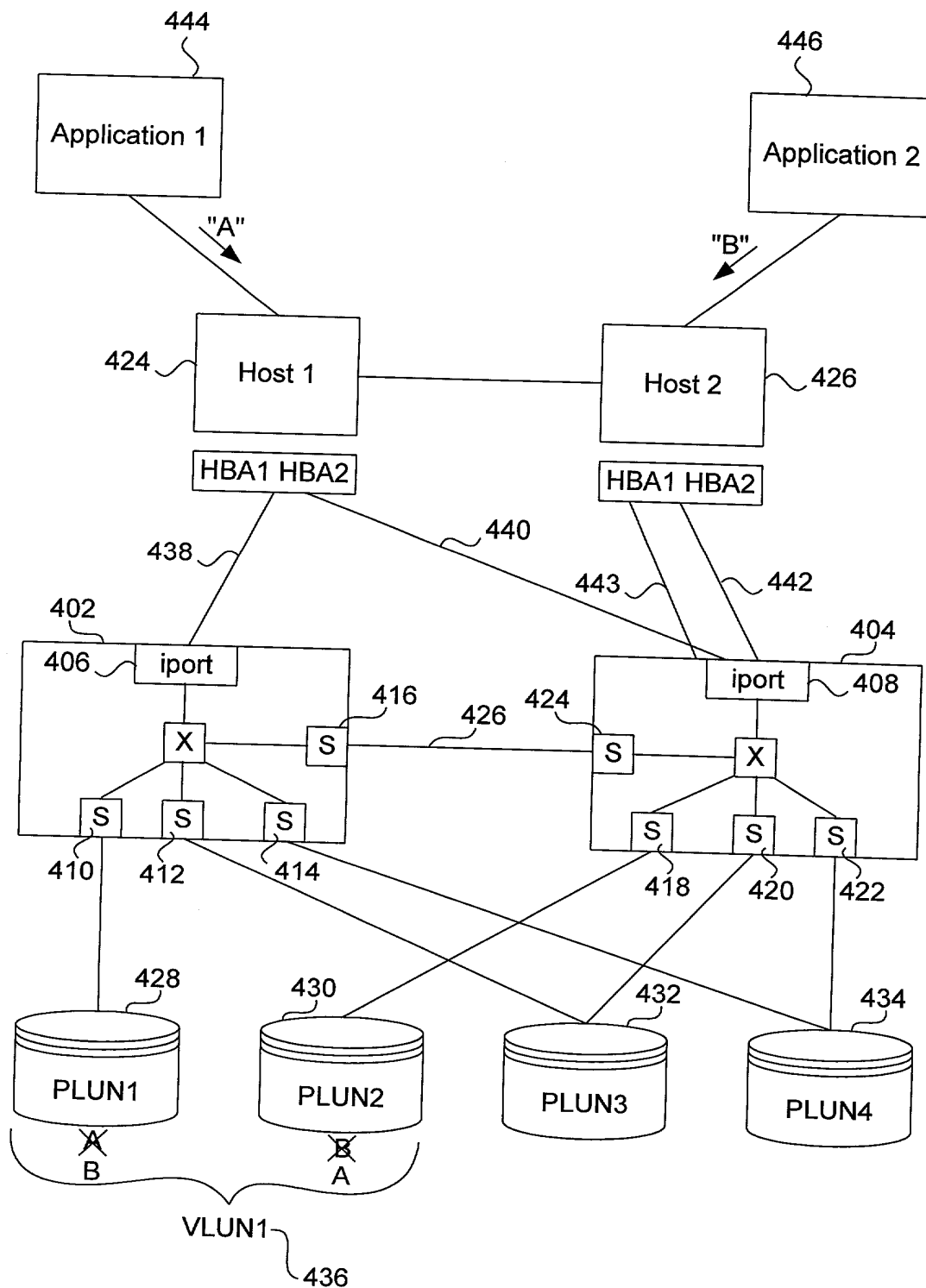


FIG. 4

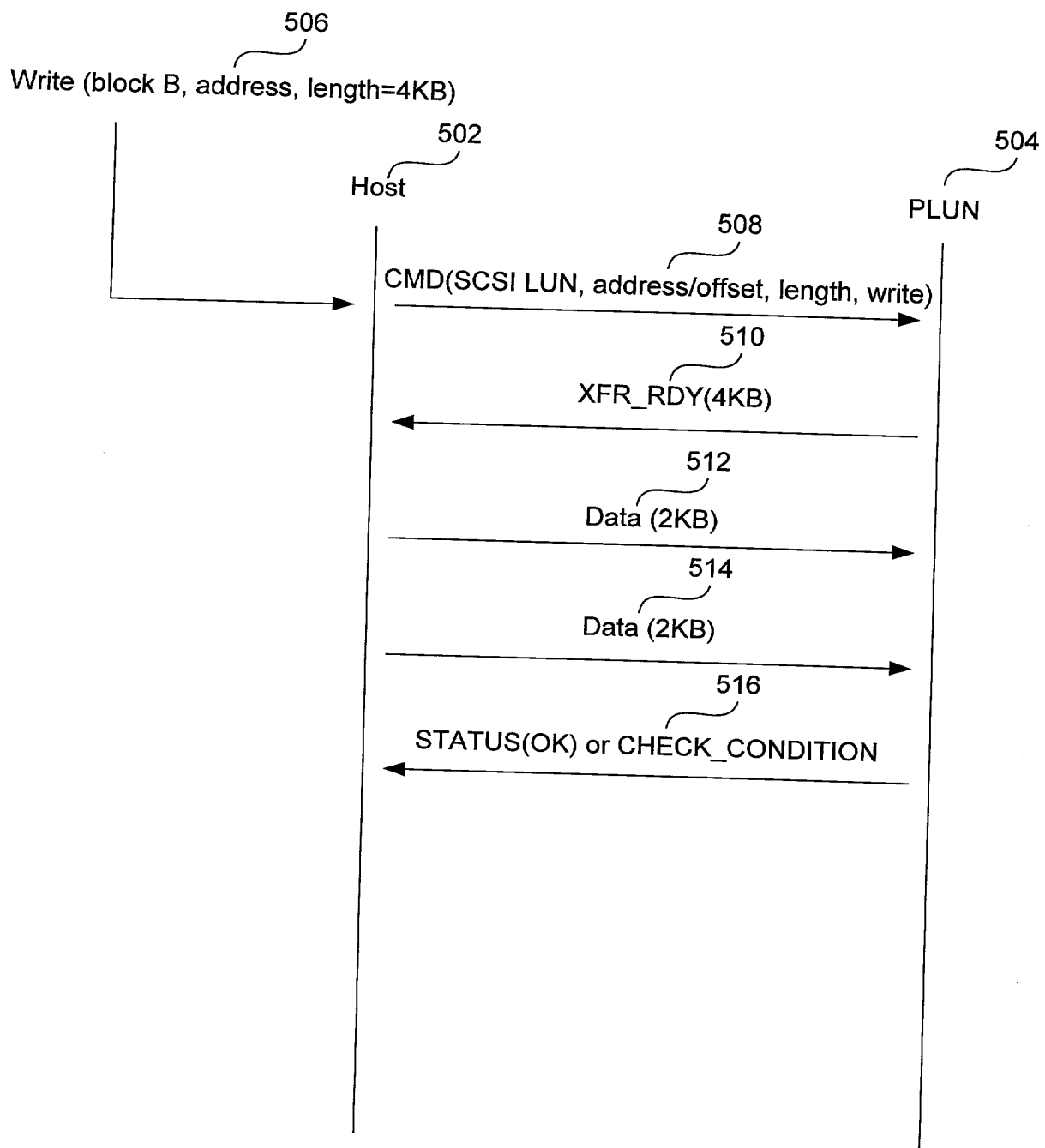


FIG. 5

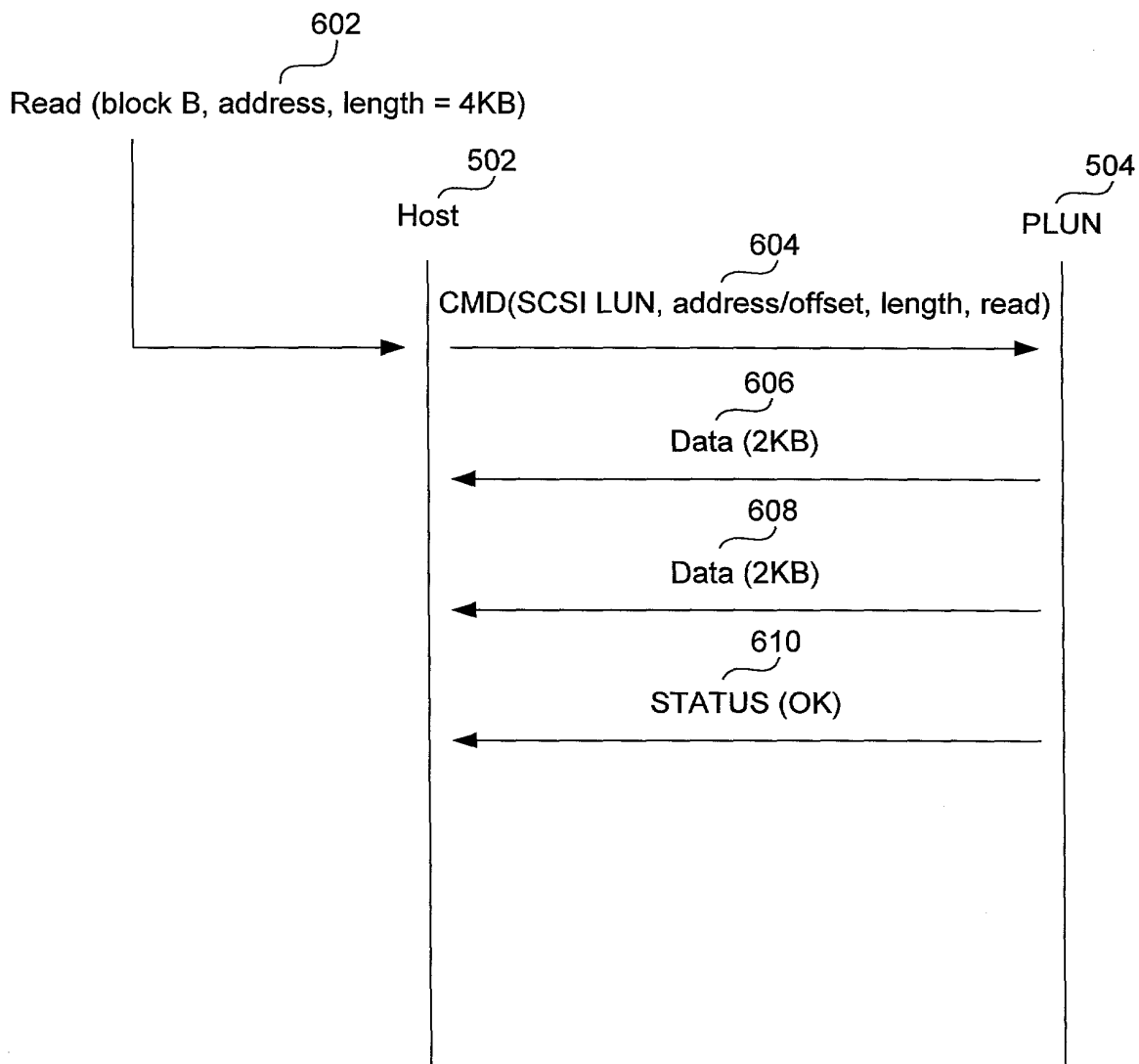


FIG. 6

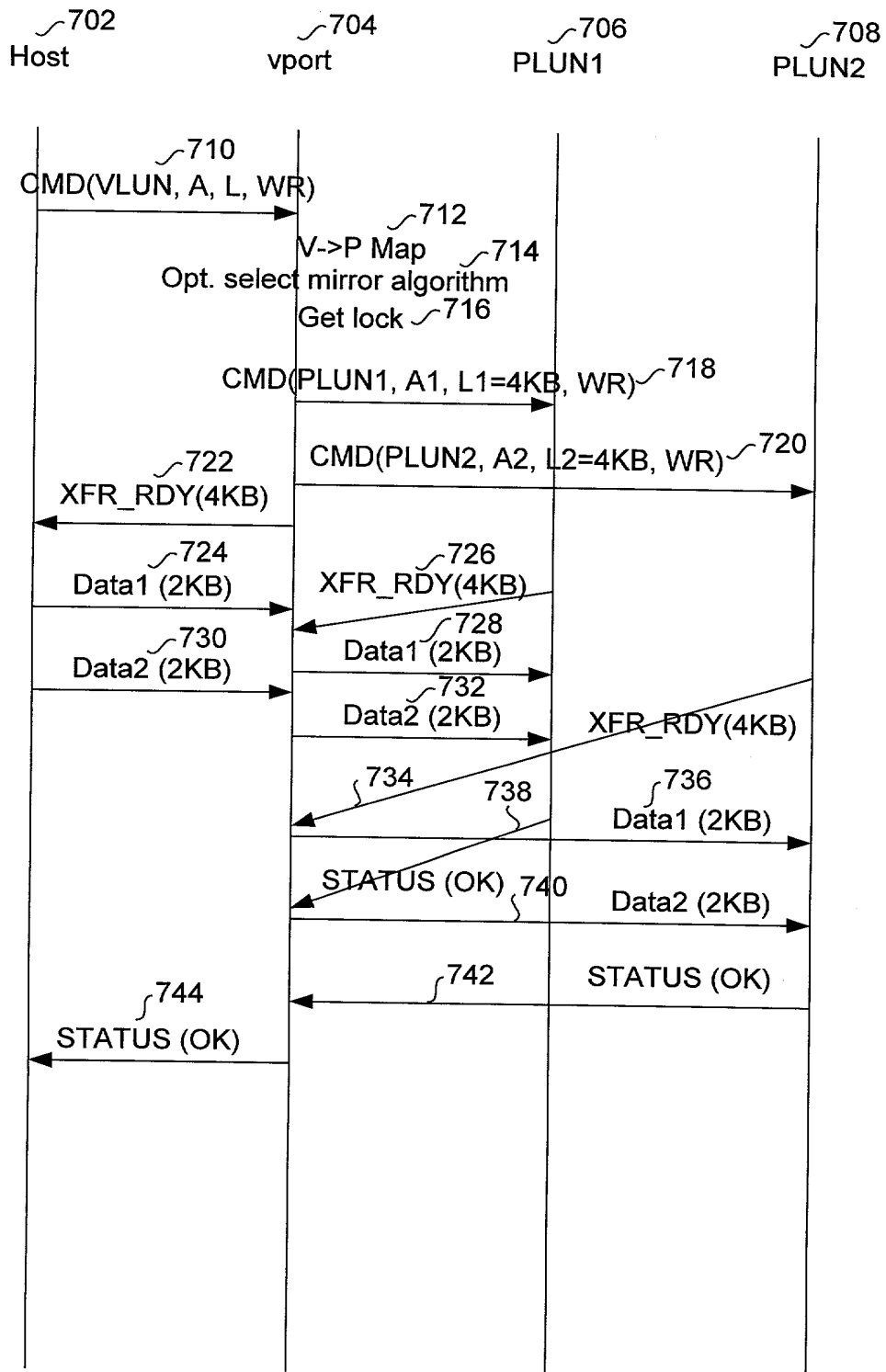


FIG. 7

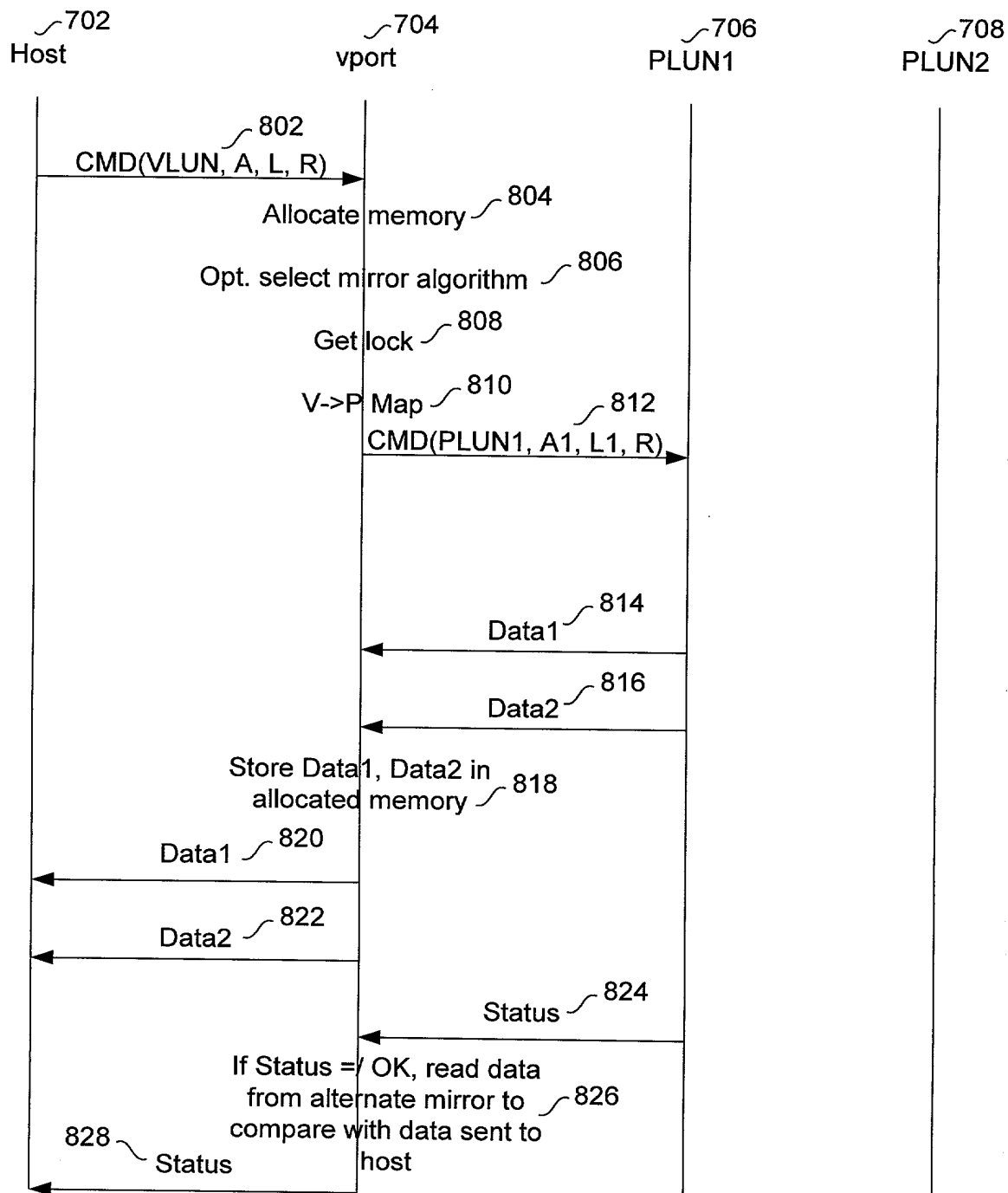


FIG. 8

FIG. 9A is a schematic diagram of a RAID 1+0 configuration. The RAID 1+0 configuration consists of six data disks (A1, B3, C5, D7, E9, F11) and six parity disks (PLUN1, PLUN2, PLUN3, PLUN4, PLUN5, PLUN6). The data disks are arranged in two columns of three, and the parity disks are arranged in two columns of three. The data disks are labeled A1, B3, C5, D7, E9, and F11. The parity disks are labeled PLUN1, PLUN2, PLUN3, PLUN4, PLUN5, and PLUN6. The RAID 1+0 configuration is a combination of RAID 1 (mirroring) and RAID 0 (striping). The data is striped across the data disks, and each stripe is mirrored on the corresponding parity disk. The RAID 1+0 configuration provides a good balance of performance, capacity, and fault tolerance.

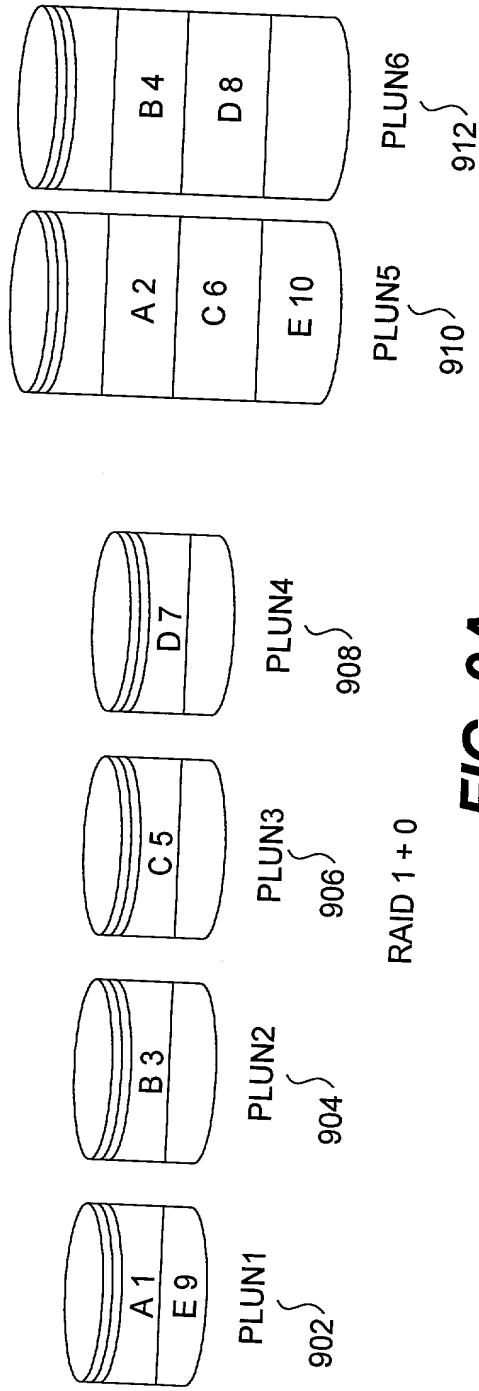
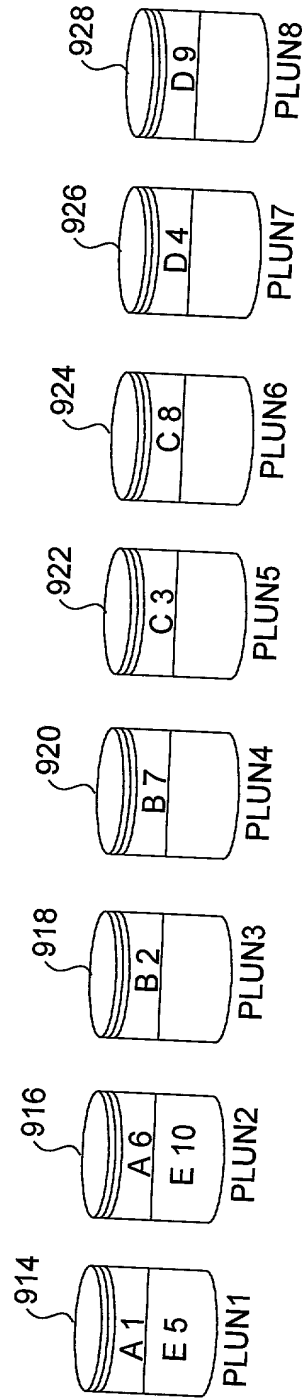


FIG. 9A



RAID 0 + 1

FIG. 9B

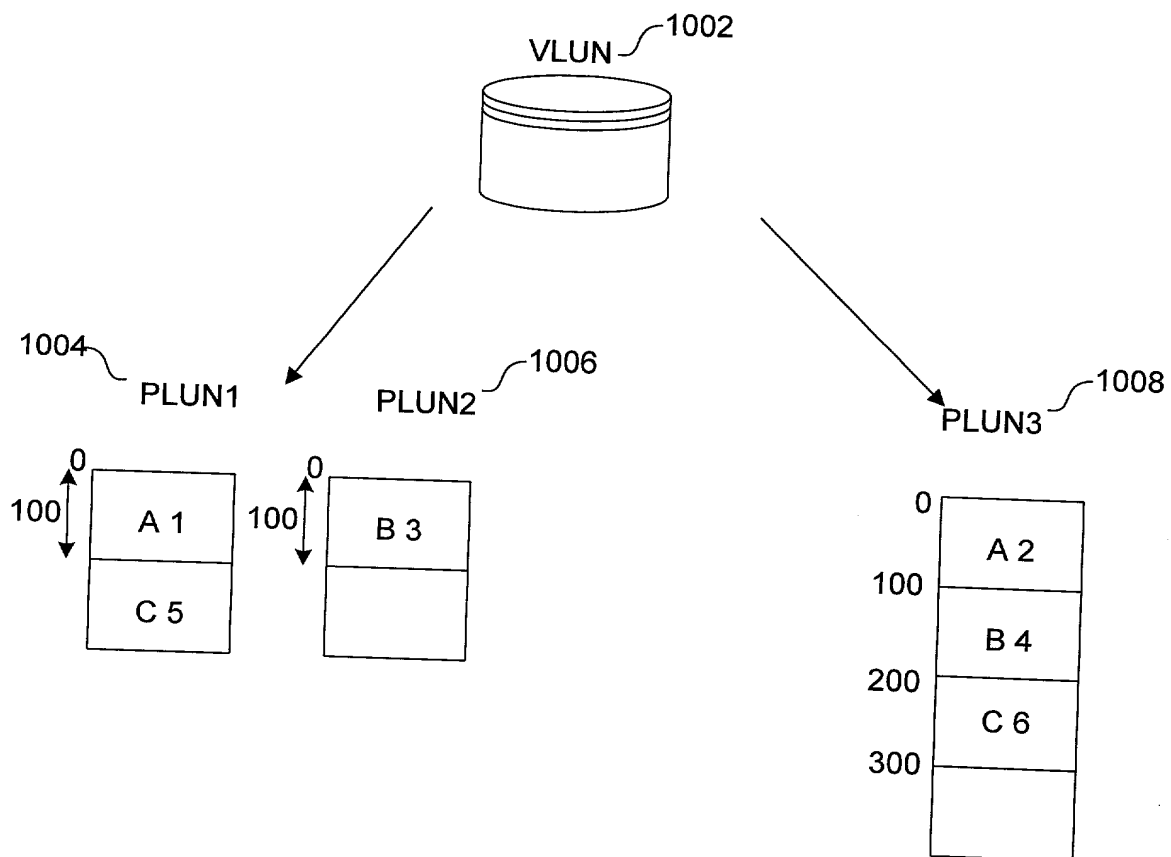


FIG. 10A

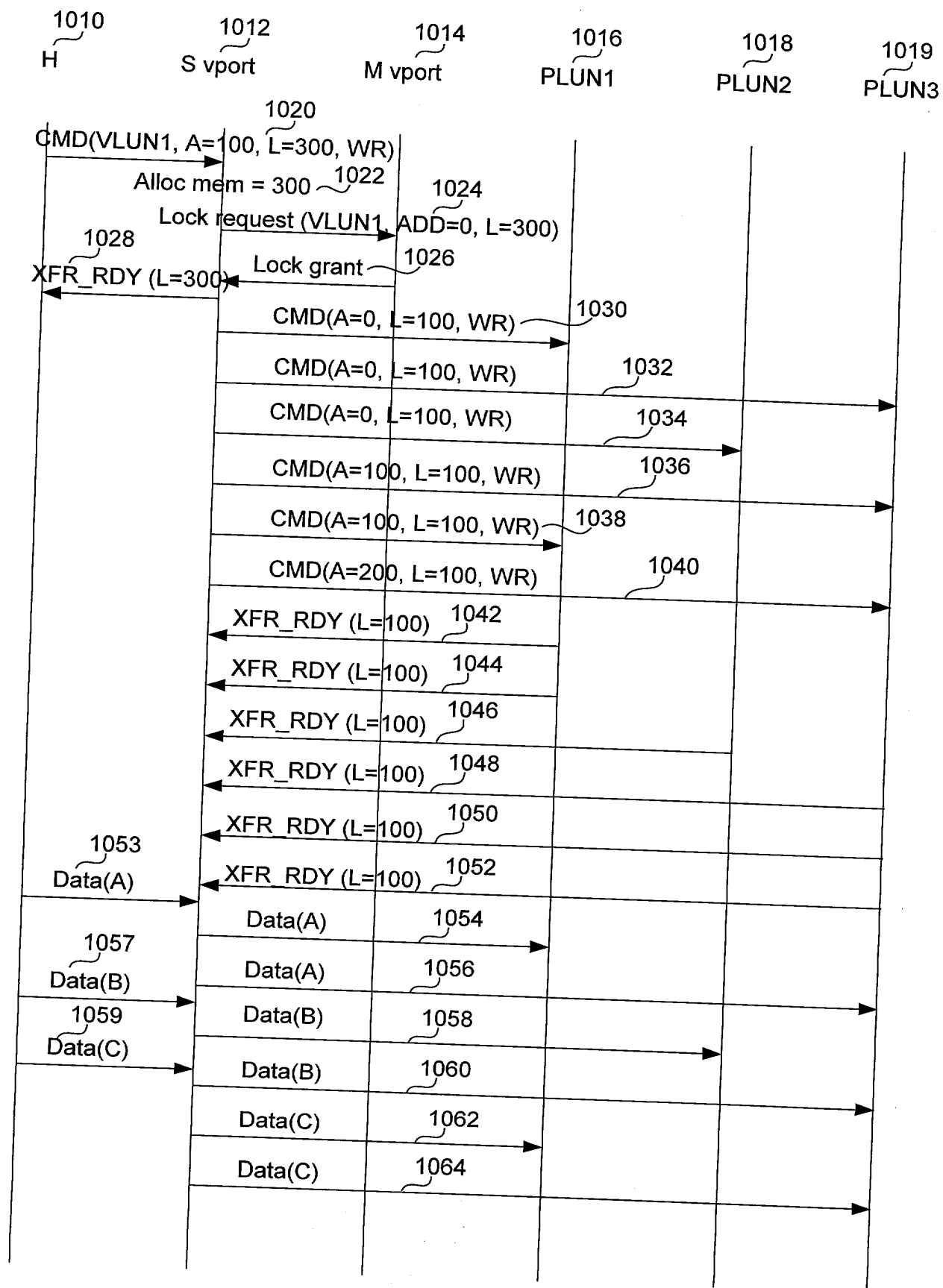


FIG. 10B

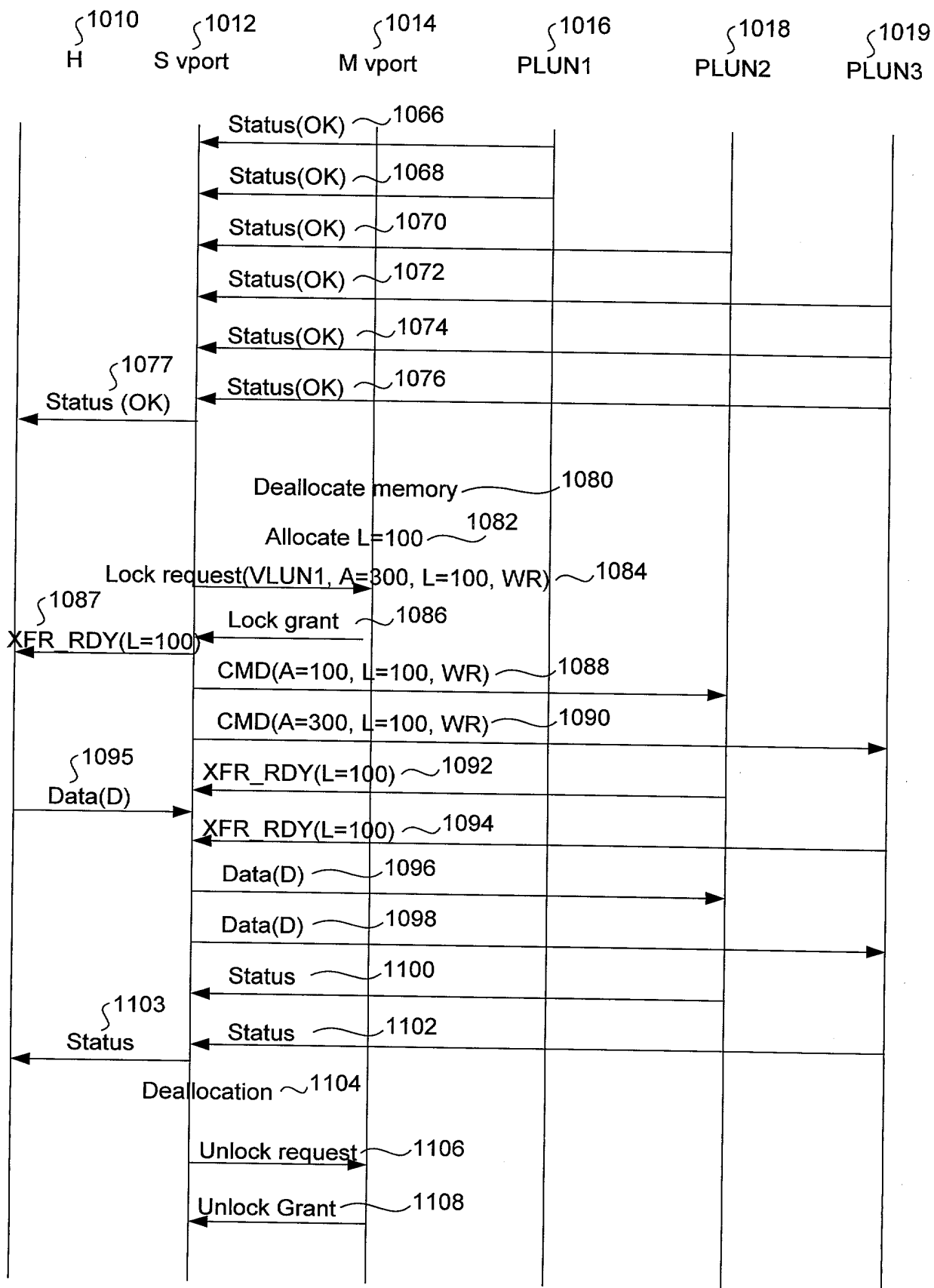


FIG. 10C